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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

**FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

CAMERON CORONA, an individual,

Plaintiff,

v.

CITY OF ROCKLIN, a municipal  
corporation; JEFFREY PAXTON, in his  
individual capacity as a law enforcement  
officer for the CITY OF ROCKLIN; and  
DOES 1-25, inclusive,

Defendants.

Case No.: 2:24-cv-01178 CKD

STIPULATED [PROPOSED] PROTECTIVE  
ORDER

**WITH MODIFICATION BY THE COURT**

Hon. Magistrate Judge Carolyn K. Delaney

1 I. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

2 Disclosure and discovery activity in this action are likely to involve production of  
3 confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection from public  
4 disclosure and from use for any purpose other than prosecuting this litigation may be warranted.  
5 Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated  
6 Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this Order does not confer blanket protections on  
7 all disclosures or responses to discovery and that the protection it affords from public disclosure  
8 and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment  
9 under the applicable legal principles. The parties further acknowledge, as set forth in Section 12.3,  
10 below, that this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle them to file confidential information  
11 under seal; Civil Local Rule 141 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards  
12 that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal.  
13

14 2. DEFINITIONS

15 2.1 Challenging Party: a Party or Non-Party that challenges the designation of  
16 information or items under this Order.

17 2.2 “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items: information (regardless of how it is  
18 generated, stored or maintained) or tangible things that qualify for protection under Federal Rule  
19 of Civil Procedure 26(c).

20 2.3 Counsel (without qualifier): Outside Counsel of Record and House Counsel (as  
21 well as their support staff).

22 2.4 Designating Party: a Party or Non-Party that designates information or items that it  
23 produces in disclosures or in responses to discovery as “CONFIDENTIAL.”

24 2.5 Disclosure or Discovery Material: all items or information, regardless of the  
25 medium or manner in which it is generated, stored, or maintained (including, among other things,  
26 testimony, transcripts, and tangible things), that are produced or generated in disclosures or  
27 responses to discovery in this matter.

28 2.6 Expert: a person with specialized knowledge or experience in a matter pertinent to

1 the litigation who has been retained by a Party or its counsel to serve as an expert witness or as a  
2 consultant in this action.

3 2.7 House Counsel: attorneys who are employees of a party to this action. House  
4 Counsel does not include Outside Counsel of Record or any other outside counsel.

5 2.8 Non-Party: any natural person, partnership, corporation, association, or other legal  
6 entity not named as a Party to this action.

7 2.9 Outside Counsel of Record: attorneys who are not employees of a party to this  
8 action but are retained to represent or advise a party to this action and have appeared in this action  
9 on behalf of that party or are affiliated with a law firm which has appeared on behalf of that party.

10 2.10 Party: any party to this action, including all of its officers, directors, employees,  
11 consultants, retained experts, and Outside Counsel of Record (and their support staffs).

12 2.11 Producing Party: a Party or Non-Party that produces Disclosure or Discovery  
13 Material in this action.

14 2.12 Professional Vendors: persons or entities that provide litigation support services  
15 (e.g., photocopying, videotaping, translating, preparing exhibits or demonstrations, and  
16 organizing, storing, or retrieving data in any form or medium) and their employees and  
17 subcontractors.

18 2.13 Protected Material: any Disclosure or Discovery Material that is designated as  
19 “CONFIDENTIAL.”

20 2.14 Receiving Party: a Party that receives Disclosure or Discovery Material from a  
21 Producing Party.

22 3. SCOPE

23 The protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order cover not only Protected Material  
24 (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from Protected Material; (2)  
25 all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of Protected Material; and (3) any testimony,  
26 conversations, or presentations by Parties or their Counsel that might reveal Protected Material.  
27 However, the protections conferred by this Stipulation and Order do not cover the following  
28

1 information: (a) any information that is in the public domain at the time of disclosure to a  
2 Receiving Party or becomes part of the public domain after its disclosure to a Receiving Party as a  
3 result of publication not involving a violation of this Order, including becoming part of the public  
4 record through trial or otherwise; and (b) any information known to the Receiving Party prior to  
5 the disclosure or obtained by the Receiving Party after the disclosure from a source who obtained  
6 the information lawfully and under no obligation of confidentiality to the Designating Party. Any  
7 use of Protected Material at trial shall be governed by a separate agreement or order.  
8

9  
10 4. DURATION

11 Even after final disposition of this litigation, the confidentiality obligations imposed by  
12 this Order shall remain in effect until a Designating Party agrees otherwise in writing or a court  
13 order otherwise directs. Final disposition shall be deemed to be the later of (1) dismissal of all  
14 claims and defenses in this action, with or without prejudice; and (2) final judgment herein after  
15 the completion and exhaustion of all appeals, rehearings, remands, trials, or reviews of this action,  
16 including the time limits for filing any motions or applications for extension of time pursuant to  
17 applicable law.

18 5. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

19 5.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each Party  
20 or Non-Party that designates information or items for protection under this Order must take care  
21 to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate standards.  
22 The Designating Party must designate for protection only those parts of material, documents,  
23 items, or oral or written communications that qualify – so that other portions of the material,  
24 documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept  
25 unjustifiably within the ambit of this Order.

26 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are  
27 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to  
28

unnecessarily encumber or retard the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) expose the Designating Party to sanctions.

If it comes to a Designating Party's attention that information or items that it designated for protection do not qualify for protection, that Designating Party must promptly notify all other Parties that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

5.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this Order (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or ordered, Disclosure or Discovery Material that qualifies for protection under this Order must be clearly so designated before the material is disclosed or produced.

Designation in conformity with this Order requires:

(a) For information in documentary form (e.g., paper or electronic documents, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings), that the Producing Party affix the legend "CONFIDENTIAL" to each page that contains protected material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

A Party or Non-Party that makes original documents or materials available for inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting Party has indicated which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "CONFIDENTIAL." After the inspecting Party has identified the documents it wants copied and produced, the Producing Party must determine which documents, or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified documents, the Producing Party must affix the "CONFIDENTIAL" legend to each page that contains Protected Material. If only a portion or portions of the material on a page qualifies for protection, the Producing Party also must clearly identify the protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

(b) for testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings, that the

1 Designating Party identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other  
2 proceeding, all protected testimony.

3 (c) for information produced in some form other than documentary and for any other  
4 tangible items, that the Producing Party affix in a prominent place on the exterior of the container  
5 or containers in which the information or item is stored the legend "CONFIDENTIAL." If only a  
6 portion or portions of the information or item warrant protection, the Producing Party, to the  
7 extent practicable, shall identify the protected portion(s).

8  
9 5.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to  
10 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the Designating Party's  
11 right to secure protection under this Order for such material. Upon timely correction of a  
12 designation, the Receiving Party must make reasonable efforts to assure that the material is treated  
13 in accordance with the provisions of this Order.

14 6. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

15 6.1 Timing of Challenges. Any Party or Non-Party may challenge a designation of  
16 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a Designating Party's confidentiality  
17 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic  
18 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a Party does not waive its right to  
19 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the  
20 original designation is disclosed.

21 6.2 Meet and Confer. The Challenging Party shall initiate the dispute resolution  
22 process by providing written notice of each designation it is challenging and describing the basis  
23 for each challenge. To avoid ambiguity as to whether a challenge has been made, the written  
24 notice must recite that the challenge to confidentiality is being made in accordance with this  
25 specific paragraph of the Protective Order. The parties shall attempt to resolve each challenge in  
26 good faith and must begin the process by conferring directly (in voice to voice dialogue; other  
27 forms of communication are not sufficient) within 14 days of the date of service of notice. In  
28 conferring, the Challenging Party must explain the basis for its belief that the confidentiality

1 designation was not proper and must give the Designating Party an opportunity to review the  
2 designated material, to reconsider the circumstances, and, if no change in designation is offered,  
3 to explain the basis for the chosen designation. A Challenging Party may proceed to the next stage  
4 of the challenge process only if it has engaged in this meet and confer process first or establishes  
5 that the Designating Party is unwilling to participate in the meet and confer process in a timely  
6 manner.

7  
8 6.3 Judicial Intervention. If the Parties cannot resolve a challenge without court  
9 intervention, the Designating Party shall file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under  
10 Civil Local Rule 230 (and in compliance with Civil Local Rule 141, if applicable) within 21 days  
11 of the initial notice of challenge or within 14 days of the parties agreeing that the meet and confer  
12 process will not resolve their dispute, whichever is earlier. Each such motion must be  
13 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet  
14 and confer requirements imposed in the preceding paragraph. Failure by the Designating Party to  
15 make such a motion including the required declaration within 21 days (or 14 days, if applicable)  
16 shall automatically waive the confidentiality designation for each challenged designation. In  
17 addition, the Challenging Party may file a motion challenging a confidentiality designation at any  
18 time if there is good cause for doing so, including a challenge to the designation of a deposition  
19 transcript or any portions thereof. Any motion brought pursuant to this provision must be  
20 accompanied by a competent declaration affirming that the movant has complied with the meet  
21 and confer requirements imposed by the preceding paragraph.

22 The burden of persuasion in any such challenge proceeding shall be on the Designating  
23 Party. Frivolous challenges, and those made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose  
24 unnecessary expenses and burdens on other parties) may expose the Challenging Party to  
25 sanctions. Unless the Designating Party has waived the confidentiality designation by failing to  
26 file a motion to retain confidentiality as described above, all parties shall continue to afford the  
27 material in question the level of protection to which it is entitled under the Producing Party's  
28 designation until the court rules on the challenge.

1       7.       ACCESS TO AND USE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

2               7.1       Basic Principles. A Receiving Party may use Protected Material that is disclosed or  
3 produced by another Party or by a Non-Party in connection with this case only for prosecuting,  
4 defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Such Protected Material may be disclosed only to  
5 the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this Order. When the litigation has  
6 been terminated, a Receiving Party must comply with the provisions of section 13 below (FINAL  
7 DISPOSITION).

8               Protected Material must be stored and maintained by a Receiving Party at a location and in  
9 a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this Order.

10              7.2       Disclosure of “CONFIDENTIAL” Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered  
11 by the court or permitted in writing by the Designating Party, a Receiving Party may disclose any  
12 information or item designated “CONFIDENTIAL” only to:

13              (a) the Receiving Party’s Outside Counsel of Record in this action, as well as employees  
14 of said Outside Counsel of Record to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information  
15 for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that  
16 is attached hereto as Exhibit A;

17              (b) the officers, directors, and employees (including House Counsel) of the Receiving  
18 Party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the  
19 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

20              (c) Experts (as defined in this Order) of the Receiving Party to whom disclosure is  
21 reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and  
22 Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

23              (d) the court and its personnel;

24              (e) court reporters and their staff, professional jury or trial consultants, mock jurors, and  
25 Professional Vendors to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have  
26 signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A);

27              (f) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is reasonably  
28



1 necessary and who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),  
2 unless otherwise agreed by the Designating Party or ordered by the court. Pages of transcribed  
3 deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal Protected Material must be separately  
4 bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted under this  
5 Stipulated Protective Order.

6 (g) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a custodian or other  
7 person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

8  
9 8. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER  
10 LITIGATION

11 If a Party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels  
12 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as “CONFIDENTIAL,” that Party  
13 must:

14 (a) promptly notify in writing the Designating Party. Such notification shall include a copy  
15 of the subpoena or court order;

16 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to issue in the  
17 other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is subject  
18 to this Protective Order. Such notification shall include a copy of this Stipulated Protective  
19 Order; and

20 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by the  
21 Designating Party whose Protected Material may be affected.

22 If the Designating Party timely seeks a protective order, the Party served with the  
23 subpoena or court order shall not produce any information designated in this action as  
24 “CONFIDENTIAL” before a determination by the court from which the subpoena or order issued,  
25 unless the Party has obtained the Designating Party’s permission. The Designating Party shall  
26 bear the burden and expense of seeking protection in that court of its confidential material – and  
27 nothing in these provisions should be construed as authorizing or encouraging a Receiving Party  
28 in this action to disobey a lawful directive from another court.

1 9. A NON-PARTY'S PROTECTED MATERIAL SOUGHT TO BE PRODUCED IN THIS  
2 LITIGATION

3 (a) The terms of this Order are applicable to information produced by a Non-Party in this  
4 action and designated as "CONFIDENTIAL." Such information produced by Non-Parties in  
5 connection with this litigation is protected by the remedies and relief provided by this Order.  
6 Nothing in these provisions should be construed as prohibiting a Non-Party from seeking  
7 additional protections.  
8

9 (b) In the event that a Party is required, by a valid discovery request, to produce a Non-  
10 Party's confidential information in its possession, and the Party is subject to an agreement with  
11 the Non-Party not to produce the Non-Party's confidential information, then the Party shall:

12 (1) promptly notify in writing the Requesting Party and the Non-Party that some or  
13 all of the information requested is subject to a confidentiality agreement with a  
14 Non-Party;

15 (2) promptly provide the Non-Party with a copy of the Stipulated Protective Order  
16 in this litigation, the relevant discovery request(s), and a reasonably specific  
17 description of the information requested; and

18 (3) make the information requested available for inspection by the Non-Party.

19 (c) If the Non-Party fails to object or seek a protective order from this court within 14 days  
20 of receiving the notice and accompanying information, the Receiving Party may produce the Non-  
21 Party's confidential information responsive to the discovery request. If the Non-Party timely seeks  
22 a protective order, the Receiving Party shall not produce any information in its possession or  
23 control that is subject to the confidentiality agreement with the Non-Party before a determination  
24 by the court. Absent a court order to the contrary, the Non-Party shall bear the burden and  
25 expense of seeking protection in this court of its Protected Material.

26 10. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

27 If a Receiving Party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed Protected  
28 Material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this Stipulated Protective

Order, the Receiving Party must immediately (a) notify in writing the Designating Party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the Protected Material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this Order, and (d) request such person or persons to execute the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

11. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a Producing Party gives notice to Receiving Parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the Receiving Parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order that provides for production without prior privilege review. Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) and (e), insofar as the parties reach an agreement on the effect of disclosure of a communication or information covered by the attorney-client privilege or work product protection, the parties may incorporate their agreement in the stipulated protective order submitted to the court.

12. MISCELLANEOUS

12.1 Right to Further Relief. Nothing in this Order abridges the right of any person to seek its modification by the court in the future.

12.2 Right to Assert Other Objections. By stipulating to the entry of this Protective Order no Party waives any right it otherwise would have to object to disclosing or producing any information or item on any ground not addressed in this Stipulated Protective Order. Similarly, no Party waives any right to object on any ground to use in evidence of any of the material covered by this Protective Order.

12.3 Filing Protected Material. Without written permission from the Designating Party or a court order secured after appropriate notice to all interested persons, a Party may not file in the public record in this action any Protected Material. A Party that seeks to file under seal any

Protected Material must comply with Civil Local Rule 141. Protected Material may only be filed under seal pursuant to a court order authorizing the sealing of the specific Protected Material at issue. Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 141, a sealing order will issue only upon a request establishing that the Protected Material at issue is privileged, protectable as a trade secret, or otherwise entitled to protection under the law. If a Receiving Party's request to file Protected Material under seal pursuant to Civil Local Rule 141 is denied by the court, then the Receiving Party may file the information in the public record pursuant to Civil Local Rule 141 unless otherwise instructed by the court.

13. FINAL DISPOSITION

Within 60 days after the final disposition of this action, as defined in paragraph 4, each Receiving Party must return all Protected Material to the Producing Party or destroy such material. As used in this subdivision, "all Protected Material" includes all copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries, and any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Whether the Protected Material is returned or destroyed, the Receiving Party must submit a written certification to the Producing Party (and, if not the same person or entity, to the Designating Party) by the 60 day deadline that (1) identifies (by category, where appropriate) all the Protected Material that was returned or destroyed and (2) affirms that the Receiving Party has not retained any copies, abstracts, compilations, summaries or any other format reproducing or capturing any of the Protected Material. Notwithstanding this provision, Counsel are entitled to retain an archival copy of all pleadings, motion papers, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, legal memoranda, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain Protected Material. Any such archival copies that contain or constitute Protected Material remain subject to this Protective Order as set forth in Section 4 (DURATION).

IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

The undersigned attests that permission in the filing of this document(s) has been obtained from the signatories below, which shall serve in lieu of the actual signatures on the document(s).

**Date:** February 7, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

**NOLD LAW**

/s/ *Melissa C. Nold*

MELISSA C. NOLD  
COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF

**Dated:** February 7, 2025

**ANGELO, KILDAY & KILDUFF, LLP**

/s/ Derick E. Konz

DERICK E. KONZ Attorneys for Defendants  
CITY OF ROCKLIN and JEFFREY  
PAXTON

**ORDER**

The Court has reviewed the parties' stipulated protective order. (ECF No. 13.) The stipulation comports with the relevant authorities and the court's applicable local rule. *See* L.R. 141.1. The Court APPROVES the protective order, subject to the following clarification. The Court's Local Rules indicate that once an action is closed, it "will not retain jurisdiction over enforcement of the terms of any protective order filed in that action." L.R. 141.1(f); *see also, e.g., MD Helicopters, Inc. v. Aerometals, Inc.*, 2017 WL 495778 (E.D. Cal., Feb. 03, 2017) (noting that courts in the district generally do not retain jurisdiction for disputes concerning protective orders after closure of the case). Thus, the Court will not retain jurisdiction over this protective order once the case is closed.

Further, this Stipulated Protective Order does not entitle a party to file confidential information under seal. Local Rule 141 sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the

standards that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the Court to file material under seal. If a party's request to file confidential material under seal is denied by the Court, then the party may file the information in the public record unless otherwise instructed by the Court.

Dated: February 27, 2025



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CAROLYN K. DELANEY  
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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